

HOW WE CAN WIN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

By PAUL H. DOUGLAS
Chairman, Committee of 5,000 for Thomas and Maurer

ONLY the efforts of the workers can bring out of the present depression a system of unemployment insurance which will protect those who lose their jobs through no fault of their own. We cannot depend upon the employers to adopt such plans voluntarily for after 15 years of experimentation not more than 200,000 workers are now included in such systems.

If it has taken 15 years to include only two-thirds of 1 per cent of those who are in pressing need, it would require at this rate, 2,000 years for all of the workers to be covered. The working class certainly cannot wait that long. If we are to have any effective protection, it must be by compulsory laws passed by the government.

Unemployment insurance would build up reserves to protect earnings in the same way that corporation reserves have been able to stabilize dividends and interest payments to owners of industry. By means of these reserves, the dividend and interest payments in 1930 and 1931 were no lower than in 1929 and were then actually about 75 per cent higher than in 1926. The total amount paid out in wages in manufacturing was, however, 40 per cent less in 1931 than it had been in both 1926 and 1929 while in June of this year it was actually over 60 per cent less, or less than two-fifths of which it had been in both of these years.

If We Had Insurance for the Jobless

No self-respecting nation can allow such one-sided protection to continue. Unemployment insurance is the best means of redressing the inequality and of giving the workers some income when they are unemployed. Had such insurance been in effect, with an average rate of contributions of between 3 and 3 1/2 per cent of the payroll, it would

have been possible to have accumulated by 1930 a reserve of not far from two billions of dollars.

This would have removed most of the necessity for charity and would have provided self-respecting insurance in place of our present humiliating inadequate and uncertain doles of relief. It would also have increased the purchasing power of the workers during the last two and one-half years and by building up the effective demand of the consumers would have lessened the depression itself.

While the Democratic national party has declared for unemployment insurance through state action, this pledge does not bind the various state branches of that party. Its leaders, while trying to take credit for this pledge, are not, except in a few cases, actively pushing for such laws. The Socialist party is the only one which has an adequate program upon this subject which provides for both federal and state, action, and its candidates are the only ones stressing the need for it.

Swell the Tide of Justice

Unless the workers rally to the support of the measure they will not receive and, in fact, will not deserve such protection. Happily the recent withdrawal of their opposition by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor indicates that we may have more allies than we thought and if all the forces join hands, we shall obtain it.

The best way of putting such pressure upon the old parties that they will not dare to refuse the demands of the workers is to pile up a huge vote for Norman Thomas, James H. Maurer and for all Socialist candidates.

Five million Socialist votes would do more in this direction than any amount of supplication. All those who are unemployed and who are therefore, vote for Norman Thomas and help swell the tide which is fast rising.

How to Stun a Legislature

By LLEWELLYN JONES

SOCIALISTS do not believe in violence and they do not believe in representative government when it is really representative of the people and not a make believe. We shall never wish, therefore, to stun or otherwise hurt an individual legislator, to say nothing of a whole legislature, in its solemn majesty assembled.

But if we ever do, it is a simple stunt. Just drop a word, an idea, or an unpleasant fact into the legislature—and the trick is done. We know, because the Illinois Relief Commission has just done it to the Illinois legislature. Here is the opening paragraph from a recent newspaper dispatch from Springfield:

Illinois lawmakers, meeting in special session today, were stunned when they were notified by the emergency relief commission that the amount needed to meet the unemployment problem for the next six months is \$36,000,000.

A little later in this same story we are told that "some 50 members of the house expressed their hopelessness of meeting the situation."

So they will do nothing until they hear from the chairman of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. And he will probably tell them judging from what the corporation has told Pennsylvania—that the federal body will do nothing until they have done something. And by that time the figure of \$36,000,000 will be out of date, superseded, over-passed.

Socialists, as we have said, do not want to stun legislatures; what they want is to elect legislatures that can not be stunned by a little unexpected news—that know what is going on.

Every Socialist knows that far greater amounts are needed for relief than either of the kept parties acknowledge. Every Socialist knows that even if production is resumed on a large scale during the next year, technological unemployment

will increase because with the newer machines fewer men are needed.

Political Quackery
The fact that the Illinois legislators do not know the situation, that when the cold facts are placed before them they take refuge in a coma, is a dead give-away for the pretensions of the kept parties. Those legislators do not represent the people of Illinois—if they did, they would know the plight of their constituents. In other words, they do not know their jobs and their amateurs. Or, rather, they are quacks.

A quack is incompetent in treating his patient or client, but competent when it comes to collecting his fees. The politicians in Springfield know their game. But that game is not representing the people.

Unfortunately people who have been stung very often grow cynical. They ask: Well, would Socialists do any better? The answer is that they could not help doing better. The kept legislator gets his seat and holds it through oratory and through graft. Socialism, underneath all the details of its immediate and ultimate aims, simply means the application of science to the common life.

The Sauciness of Socialism
In place of oratory and flag-waving, appeals to emotion, the Socialist first poses the problem: To attain the good life for all. He then lines up the means—our ability to produce goods, our natural resources, our population and its needs. He then looks for the reasons why those means do not now lead to the desired end. He then maps a course of action.

The whole thing is factual and scientific. Socialism is not an "ism," but simply the application of science to human welfare. And unless we brush aside these amateurs in the legislature, working for the thieves in the temple of our public life; unless we insist on having the business of the nation, which is our business, scientifically organized, there just simply will not be any human welfare left.



A Picture of America

By Charles Cross

Advertising **Selling** **Banking** **Wholesaling** **Retailing** **Profit (About 25 Billions)**

A camera looks at America. And the astounding results are set down in a book called "A Picture of America." Here is a picture-study of capitalism—and of its remedy, Socialism. By kind permission of the publishers, Simon and Schuster, New York, we present every other week a series based on the book, arranged by its author, Mr. Cross.

No. 4—WHAT MAKES CAPITALISM WORK

Here is the brief picture of capitalism at work. It is the story of what happens between the maker of things at one end and the user of things at the other.

At best, it seems to be a complicated story. But from it you may understand quickly what makes capitalism work. Bear in mind that all of the effort pictured here is for one purpose—and look at the picture labeled PROFIT.

Without hope of profit, nothing is attempted. Without profit, why should a store-keeper buy a certain wholesaler's goods to sell? Without profit, why should the wholesaler sell a certain manufacturer's goods? Without profit, why should the banker loan money to the manufacturer to finance the goods? Without profit, why should the manufacturer make the goods?

You may understand now why we sometimes call ours the "profit system." Another good reason is that profit, in a good year, amounts to more than 25 billion dollars. This sum goes to the comparatively few number of owners of businesses. It is as much as the earnings of 30 million of our poorly paid workers and farmers!

Let us look, now at the other picture, besides profit. These are interesting, too. And astonishing! They help explain why, if you earn and spend \$30 a week for things, you get only \$10 in the value of other people's labor. Why? The answer is quickly apparent in the "between" pictures, the processes of capitalism. Take any step at random. It doesn't seem as if the interest charged by bankers to businessmen could matter to the average family. Yet it matters to the cost of nearly \$3 a week. Nearly \$3 a week per family for commercial banking! Nearly \$2 for advertising! Added to \$10 a week for profit. And so on...

No wonder then that the loaf of bread which costs 3 cents to make costs 10 cents to buy! That the car which costs \$200 to make costs \$800 to buy! No wonder that you spend \$30 a week to get \$10 in actual labor-value!

The difference, for all workers and farmers taken together, must be tremendous. It is. Considering America as a whole:

You pay every year about 20 billions (or \$8 a week out of your \$30) just to defray the costs, or "running expenses," of capitalism. You pay another 25 billions (or \$10 a week out of your \$30) to provide the profits of capitalism.

Socialists, of course, abhor these great wastes and the making of huge profits at the expense of the worker and farmer. That is one of the reasons why they want to reorganize the economic system.

But there is something far worse than the appalling size of capitalism's bill to worker and farmer. It is the fact that the thing which makes the system work—Profit—is also the thing which makes it break down!

(Next installment: What Makes Capitalism Break Down.)

N. Y. JOBLESS FORGOTTEN BY ROOSEVELT

By HENRY J. ROSENER
FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT is telling the people he will remember the "forgotten man at the bottom" whom President Hoover has ignored. This is a noble ideal, but the plain fact is that Roosevelt, as governor of New York, has time and again completely forgotten the "forgotten man."

Roosevelt's record on unemployment relief, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, housing, regulation of electric rates, the seven-day week in industry, shows that he has fallen down on the job in his own state of making a beginning toward restoring "the country to the people."

From Dec. 1, 1931, to June 1, 1932, New York state spent almost \$3,000,000 a month for relief. Although unemployment conditions have been growing steadily worse—the index of New York employment for manufacturing has dropped 13 points since November, the state reduced its appropriation for relief 60 per cent for the next six months, or down to \$1,200,000 a month.

100,000 Needy in City
In New York city today at least 100,000 families are utterly destitute. Since April the city home relief bureau has been shut to new applications and has dropped more than 40,000 families receiving relief. The city is now spending \$3,000,000 a month to provide relief for 80,000 families. The appropriation must be doubled if utter starvation is to be prevented for the 100,000 families. The administration has refused to increase its unemployment relief expenditures partly because the state government is wincing on its relief obligations.

At the winter session of the legislature the state agreed by law to reimburse cities and counties for 50 per cent of their expenditures on home relief; then it appropriated only \$5,000,000 for the six-month period beginning with June 1, so that this promise can not be carried out.

Funds Could Be Raised
If Roosevelt had really been concerned with the plight of the unemployed, who have been the truly "forgotten men" of our day, he would have reconvened the legislature in special session and would have demanded an appropriation of \$30,000,000 for immediate relief. A 50 per cent increase in the present state income tax rates would increase the yield at least \$20,000,000 and a 2-cent increase in the stock transfer tax would raise an additional \$10,000,000 in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1932. These taxes would be comparatively light.

The present state tax on incomes is 2 per cent on income up until \$10,000, with the first \$4,000 exempt for married men; 4 per cent on income between \$10,000 and \$50,000 and 6 per cent on income above \$50,000. A 50 per cent increase would mean rates of 3, 6 and 9 per cent for these categories. Some may argue that the new federal income tax rates are so high that this increase in the state rates would be confiscatory. That is not the case. The combined state and federal tax on a \$10,000 income will be \$800 on a \$25,000 income, \$3,500 on a \$50,000 income, \$11,300 on a \$100,000 income, \$37,000 and on a \$150,000 income \$69,000.

Recently a Socialist party committee presented these facts to Roosevelt. The governor agreed 100 per cent with the analysis. He admitted that additional relief was necessary and that increased taxes recommended were equitable and just, because they placed the burden of relief upon those who had a surplus.

But to this day no call for a special session has come from Roosevelt. Meanwhile, men, women and children throughout the state exist miserably from hand to mouth, denied relief from the richest state in the union. This record holds out no hope to the unemployed if Roosevelt is sent to the White House.

CRAZY CAPITALISM

THIS WEEK'S FACT
Industry mostly idle because people have no purchasing power—AND railroad executives propose to cut workers' wages 20 per cent further.

Indianapolis Rally One Sign of Great Revolt at the Polls

THE second month of campaigning by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for presidency, reached a great climax when 10,000 men and women of Indianapolis jammed the huge Cadde Tabernaec Tuesday of last week.

While 30,000 workers in Reading, Penn., and as many in New York City had opened Thomas' campaign in an atmosphere of intense enthusiasm, the Indianapolis demonstration is to date the outstanding event of the campaign. Where 10,000 earnest men and women cheered Thomas and his Socialist message last Tuesday night, but 200 had gathered to hear him four years ago when he had uttered an unheeded warning of the approaching collapse of the prosperity bubble.

The largest Socialist rally in the history of Indianapolis was no isolated incident. It was but one of a series of Socialist rallies in the mid-west and in the industrial east which showed the Socialist tide running high. The same week brought a leading editorial in the Springfield, Mass., Republican—most influential of New England's daily newspapers—urging a huge protest vote for Thomas and Maurer. A few days previous had come a totally unexpected article in "The Commonwealth," Catholic organ, handing down the verdict that Catholics might vote for Thomas. This was preceded by the surprising endorsement of Thomas by Dr. Clarence True Wilson, leader in the Methodist church.

Overnight an independent committee of 1,000 for Thomas and Maurer was swelled to The Committee of 5,000 for Thomas and Maurer, with plans under foot to make it eventually a committee of 100,000. Further signs of the far-reaching political earthquake which is brewing in the land, were seen in the publication by Harper's magazine of a leading article, written by Elmer Davis, urging support of the Socialist national ticket.

These articulate endorsements by men from various stations in American life, were flanked by the popular outpourings at Thomas meetings fully matched by the size and enthusiasm of the audiences that greeted James H. Maurer in the west.

The Forgotten Man Writes on Liquor

Dear Mr. Editor: Been hearin' lots 'bout liquor bein' good for business. Now liquor kin mix with lots of things, but it don't mix so hot with economics. An' lots of 'people can't drink on an empty stomik.

The workers is bein' fooled on beer. The A. F. of L. oughta quit worryin' so much 'bout 8 per cent beer and do more thinkin' 'bout them 8 per cent dividends. Instead o' tryin' to bring back light wines and beer we oughta try to get back light lunches an' beds. Beer is a good way of solvin' problems—only a feller can't stay irunk all the time. Maybe Mr. Roosevelt figgers a feller with a hangover can't worry much 'bout a small detail like a depression. The Demikrats is goin' to improve conditions, they sez. They is goin' to serve toast in 'dlines.

Republicans sez we had before prohibition an' want it back. Wasn't had as the confusion we in the Republikin liquor bank.

Now the Socialists sez this—prohibition ain't workin' so let's get rid of it—an' besides it ain't so important now.

I got some more to say 'bout Mr. Roosevelt for next week.
MIKE WHITE,
The Forgotten Man.

A Prediction

(Continued from page 1)
Thomas will run, I confidently believe, past four millions. That sort of bulk is not to be sneezed at, even by a "practical" politician. As a fact, it is the only way to talk close by to Democratic and Republican politicians. They will see in such a vote, if they have sound sense, the handwriting on the wall. It will run past four millions, I said. And every one of those ballots will fall with a frightening thud upon the ears of the politicians, Captains of Industry and racketeers who constitute the partnership in crime.

Conversation Overheard in a Graveyard

(The Forgotten Man and the Unknown Soldier meet by the light of the moon.)

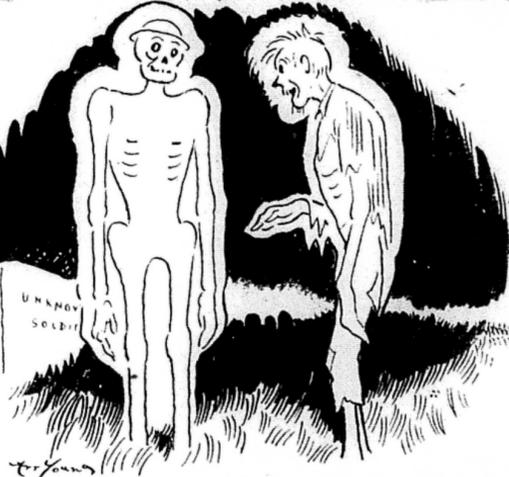
Unknown Soldier: "Hello! Who are you?"
Forgotten Man: "I'm the Forgotten Man."
"Who forgot you?"
"Practically everybody, but mostly the Democrats. That is, they forgot us until Gov. Roosevelt thought of us as a campaign slogan. Now he thinks he remembers us."

"That's funny. The Democrats forgot us soldiers too. That's why they call us unknown, I suppose. The Democrats got us into war after we elected them to keep us out. Then they sent us off to France and promised us a nation fit for heroes when we got back. Some of us never came back and all we got were military funerals. Millions more of our unknown brothers are row in bread-lines. Nobody wants to know them."

The Unknown Soldier paused to sweat a mosquito.
"Gee, I wished they'd put a shot of citronella in that embalming fluid," said the Unknown Soldier. After a pause he continued, "They sounded taps on me before the Republicans came back into power. Have they forgotten us too?"

"They did until a few months ago. Just before I caved in from hunger, the Republicans remembered us long enough to send an army of soldiers and police to burn down our miserable shacks at Anacosta."

Silence fell over the graveyard. The Unknown Soldier looked thoughtfully at the epitaph on his tombstone. Finally he spoke.
"Some night I'm going to get a chisel and change that epitaph," he said.



"What are you going to put on it?" asked the Forgotten Man.
"I'm going to say: 'Here lies a Forgotten Working man, who died in a fake war for democracy and lasting peace. All we got was death and the living death of hunger and starvation for those for whom we fought. Never again!'"
"That sounds right to me," said the Forgotten Man. "Well, I guess I'll turn in."
"So will I. Good-night."
"Good-night."

Socialists Active in Illinois Mine Strike

The Springfield local of the Socialist party through its midwest strikers relief committee is continuing its work of collecting relief for the striking miners of southern Illinois. The miners are in bad need of food, clothes, medical supplies and fuel. Rev. Anderson, chairman of the committee, and Arthur MacDowell, in charge of the field work, have sent out a nation-wide appeal. Send cash to Harold Kelson, treasurer, 549 Randolph st., Chicago, and food, clothes, etc., directly

to the committee headquarters at the Slavonic hall, Springfield, Ill. Socialists are taking a very prominent part in the fight of the miners. Among the leaders of the union are party members and sympathizers. At least four of the district leaders are members of the party. A great number of Socialists were in the now famous march on Franklin county. Powers Haggood and Amicus Most have addressed a number of miners' meetings. Comrade Most spoke last week to over

5,000 miners at Staunton. Haggood and Most have contributed articles to the new unions newspaper, and Most will contribute a weekly column.

Largely due to the influence of the radical leadership of the union is based on the "class struggle," and constitution states that the union is based on the "class struggle," and that it calls for socialization of all industry as the ultimate aim of the union.

AMERICA FOR ALL
 Published Weekly By
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 Edward Levinson, Editor
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 \$8 for a Thousand
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 TRADE UNION COUNCIL
 CHICAGO, ILL.
 65

Our Candidates

For President — Norman Thomas.
 For Vice President — James H. Maurer.

Our Party

The Socialist Party, in towns, cities, states and in the nation.

Our Platform

America for All.
 The industries, the mines the land—all wealth-producing machinery and resources—for the workers; to be run by them and for them only.
 Socialism in Our Time. Which means plenty, peace and freedom in our time.

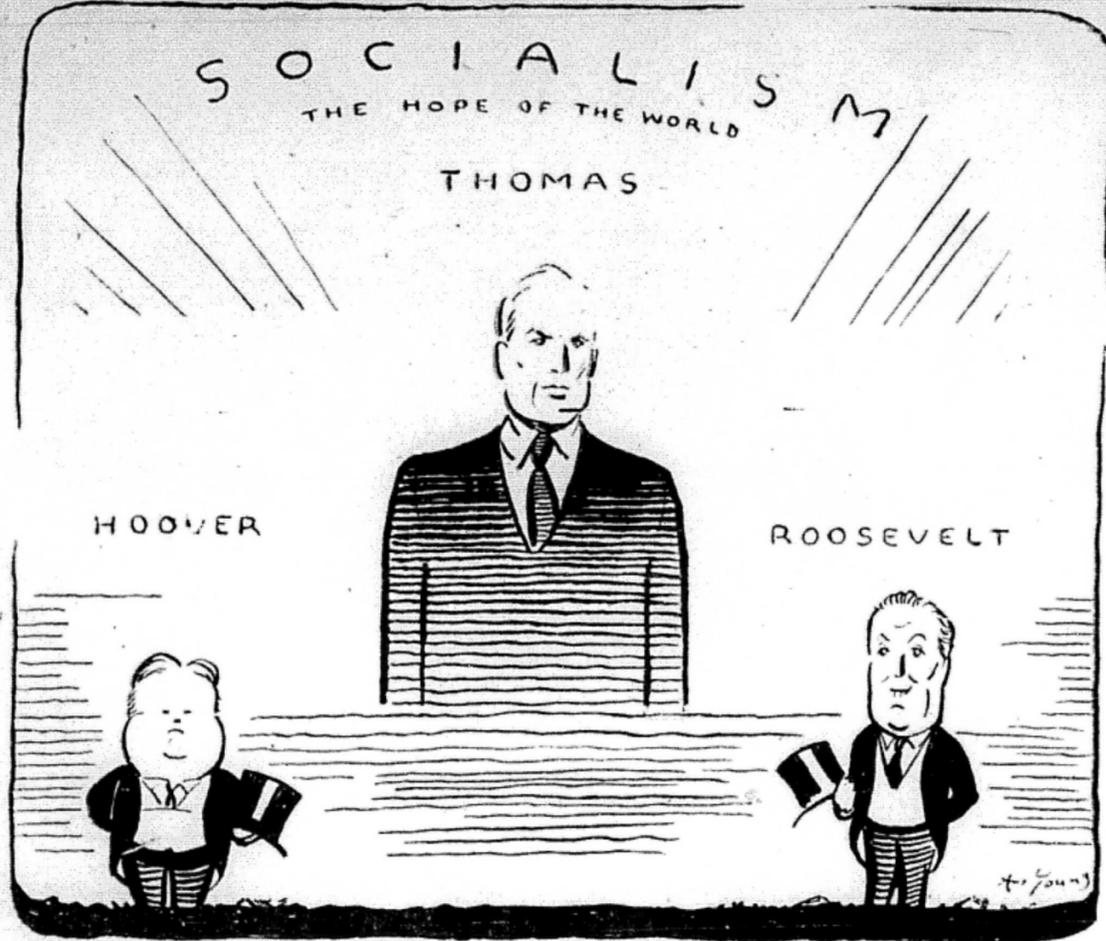
The Pot and the Kettle

The Republican election officials of Lewiston, Me., say the unemployed have no right to vote. There is an old statute in hundreds of other cities as well as in Lewiston which says that recipients of public charity lose the most important of their rights of citizenship—the right to vote.

The attitude of the Maine Republicans is not surprising. It is President Hoover's idea that the unemployed ought to be humble, docile people thankful for whatever crumbs are thrown them. They do not consider the unemployed worth more than an occasional handoff, with a crack over the head if they raise a howl, or, if they are veterans, bayonets, tear gas and bullets. Certainly they are not entitled to vote, say they.

Who are they after all, but a bunch of used up workmen who are just so much surplus labor.
 And the Democrats grow righteous and indignant. They wire protests to President Hoover demanding the right to vote for these Maine jobless. Hokum, hypocrisy and moonshine. The Republican backyard is dirty, but so is the Democratic stables. Every year, and this year of 12,000,000 unemployed more than ever, the Democrats keep millions of workers away from the polls on election day by means of a poll tax. In the rock-bound Democratic states of the south, American citizens can not vote unless they pay this poll tax. Negro citizens are entirely disfranchised.
 This keeps the unemployed and the poor away from the polls in the Democratic south as effectively as the Republicans are trying to keep them away in Maine.

Out This Week
A PLAN FOR AMERICA
 Official Campaign Handbook of the Socialist Party
 ARTICLES BY
 Norman Thomas
 James H. Maurer
 Devere Allen
 McAlister Coleman
 Morris Hillquit
 Daniel W. Hoan
 Illustrated by Art Young
 128 Pages—Price 10 Cents
 (5 Cents Extra for Postage)
 Socialist Party of America
 549 Randolph Street
 Chicago, Ill.



THIS CAMPAIGN.—Isn't it time to look higher than the dead level of Republican-Democratic politics?

Mary Brown, Time Card No. 317

By MARY HILLYER
 MARY did not look for a job. She was sure there was none. Being home so much made her realize she had never really taken time to think about her job, and the world she lived in. But she had thought enough this last year all right! She wondered now why she had been so restless to leave high school and get a job. Sure it was fun for awhile—you suddenly grew up—looked at yourself in the mirror



learned her finger was cut off. She couldn't work for a month. They gave someone else her job. She was supposed to get insurance from the paper box company, but they sent a lawyer to see her and she signed her name where he asked her to. Later they told her she had signed a statement saying she had disobeyed the rules and had not used the guard. What a lie! Only one machine in the whole factory had a guard—the boss always showed it to the factory inspector! Sure it was tough—but what could you do?
 In rapid succession she drifted from one job to another—a pants factory, a millinery shop, a lock factory where she operated a punch press—and so until she got into the candy trade—and finally into the biggest candy factory in town where her time card was No. 317. She wondered if she ever would be called back to ring in No. 317 on the time clock again. Before she was laid off her rate was cut three times. She worked overtime with no extra pay. Funny the way they never thought of hiring extra help.
 Since then Mary had been thinking, listening and talking. In the employment offices there were some men and women with leaflets talking about the end of capitalism, protection on the job, and a new world. Mary discovered she agreed with them. She listened to the Socialists on the street corners, she went to meetings and she read leaflets. From all the ideas she heard a few shouted for special attention. She listed them:
 1. The Socialist party is the party of the workers—it belongs to them and they run it.
 2. There are more workers than there are bosses so the country must be run for their benefit—the greatest good for the greatest number.
 3. Everyone knows there is enough in the world so that every man, woman and child can have

plenty—but the capitalists who run the world now did not know how to divide the goods or else they didn't want to. Crazy Capitalism!
 4. By joining the Socialist party, working with its members and voting the straight Socialist ticket you were voting for:
 (a) Equal pay for equal work—in the lock factory where she had worked a boy at the next press had got twice as much as she did and the Negro girl who worked at a of her got half as much as Mary got—and they were all doing exactly the same work. It was different in the pants factory—they had a union.
 (b) Minimum wage laws.
 (c) Trade unions that would be recognized as right so you wouldn't get fired for joining one; nor get arrested on the picket line and shoved roughly by the cops—probably there wouldn't have to be any strikes because the factories would be owned and run by the workers government.
 (d) Unemployment insurance.
 (e) Abolition of child labor—kids could stay in school.
 (f) Machines would be guarded so carefully they would be fool proof—industry would care about the people that made the wheel go round—not just about profits.
 Mary thought of all the other things Socialists stood for—but these were enough to start working for now!

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**The Socialist Party Fights for You!
 You Fight for IT**

Socialist party of America,
 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
 I would like to become a member of the Socialist Party.
 I would like some literature and information about the Socialist Party.
 (Check the line you are interested in)
 Name

Efficient Capitalism
 According to the Hoover report on "Waste in Industry" issued in 1921, the amount of waste in various industries was as follows:

Industry	Amount of Waste
Men's Clothing	64%
Building	53%
Printing	58%
Boot & Shoe	41%
Metal Trades	29%
Textile	49%

Is capitalism efficient?
KEPT PRESS. For intolerance and suppression of news, the South Bend (Indiana) Tribune is excelled by few newspapers. It refused to print any advance news of Norman Thomas' address there and has consistently refused to give any publicity to the local Unemployed Council which has 11,000 members.

**X—
 Rays**

By JOHN M. WORK
 ONE of the saddest things in human life is the fact that so many people think they are headed frontwards when in reality they are headed backwards.

As Vida Scudder says:
 "The most stirring times are those of transition, when it is hardest to distinguish the trend of living forces from the notes of the passing age. Mistaken loyalties to causes of extinguished glory trail their mournful light across the pages of history, as the rays of dead stars wander forever through space. He is the strong man, the wise man, whose humility in the presence of facts has bestowed on him the gift to read the mind of his age aright and co-operate with its true purpose."

How many men there are who have failed to distinguish the trend of living forces from the notes of the passing age!
 How many there are who give mistaken loyalty to causes of extinguished glory!
 How many there are who have not read the mind of the age aright and are not co-operating with its true purpose!
 These men want to retreat. They are frightened by the thought of going forward to the era of togetherness. They want to maintain the era of separateness and competition—capitalism. In their minds they have glorified competition. They believe it to be the ne plus ultra—the final stage, with nothing beyond.

They are utterly mistaken. Competition has outlived whatever usefulness it ever had. To some extent it is already gone. It is just as impossible for competition to return to those great industries in which it has been replaced by combination as for the oak to re-turn into the corn. Industrial evolution can not be turned backwards.
 The heyday of competition was possible only when industries were comparatively small.
 Modern machinery literally compels the co-operation of many people in production. It forces the process of trustification.
 But although competition has already been to a large degree eliminated from the great industries, the pretense of competition causes vast duplicated expense and waste of energy and money. Furthermore, a comparatively few men are allowed to own these industries. This causes the co-operative effort of the multitude to rebound to the private profit of these few private owners. And the spirit of competition, though thoroughly discredited, is still the basis of the present social order, capitalism.

Social salvation lies in going forward to the collective ownership and control of the great industries—genuine industrial democracy—co-operation in benefit as well as effort—together-ness.
 As well talk of going back to chattel slavery as talk of retaining free and universal competition. Capitalism and competition are "causes of extinguished glory." He whose humility in the presence of facts enables him "to read the mind of his age aright and to co-operate with its true purposes" will not render mistaken loyalty to competition and capitalism but will devote himself with hearty enthusiasm to the great cause of Socialism toward which the world is resistlessly sweeping.

Repeal Unemployment
 THE Socialist program to repeal unemployment:
 1. Five billion federal appropriation for direct relief. 2. Another five billion for public works. 3. Government acquisition of factories and land to put the jobless to work producing the things they need. 4. Six-hour day, five-day week. 5. Unemployment insurance. 6. Pension needy workers over 60. 7. Abolish child labor. 8. Moratorium on payments of mortgages and taxes on homes and farms of unemployed.